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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/056,166	01/24/2002	Daniel Watkins	01-653	9494
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LSI CORPORATION 1621 BARBER LANE MS: D-106 MILPITAS, CA 95035			EXAMINER WENDMAGEGN, GIRUMSEW	
			ART UNIT 2621	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/22/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/056,166

Applicant(s)

WATKINS ET AL.

Examiner

Girumsew Wendmagegn

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/30/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 and 20-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18, 20-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1, 9 and have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

TTG
10/15/07
20-42
1
Claim 1- 18, 20-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baron et al (Patent No. US 6,233,389) and Corey et al (Patent No. US 5,703,655).

Regarding claim 1, Baron et al (hereinafter Baron) teaches a method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations, comprising: receiving a multimedia broadcast signal including at least two media component portions (see column 2 line 4-14); generating a record data stream representing the multimedia broadcast signal (see column 2 line 11-14); decoupling component media portions of the record data stream (see column 2 line 15-16); buffering the record data stream including decoupled component portions by the source (see column 2 line 15-17); sending the buffered record data stream to a transform (see column 7 line 58-59); managing a transform task

from the source, wherein managing the transform task includes launching the transform task (see column7 line58-59); conducting a transform task, on the record data stream(see column7 line58-60); sending a service data stream to a sink for output (see column7 line54-59); managing a sink task from the source, wherein managing the sink task includes launching the sink task(see column9 line 23-32); conducting a sink task, on the service data stream received from the transform(see column9 line 23-32); and providing a playback data stream to an output device(see figure1 element 103) but does not teach providing text library for searching stored data received from a signal. However, Corey et al (hereinafter Corey) teaches providing text library for searching stored data (see column7 line 40-45).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate text searching as in Corey in to Barons system because it would make searching more effective.

Regarding claim2, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 1, further comprising processing posted interrupts from at least one of the sink and the transform by the source (see column9 line 25-31).

Regarding claim3, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim1, wherein multimedia component portions include at least one of a video signal, an audio signal, and a closed caption signal (see column2 line 15-16 and figure3 V and A).

Regarding claim4, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim1, wherein transform task includes at least one of storing data on the buffer, retrieving data from the buffer, providing stored data to the sink, and providing the source data stream contemporaneously to the sink (see column7 line 52-56).

Regarding claim5, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 1, further comprising, accepting a user input control by the sink for utilization by the source for managing streaming data (see column9 line 25-31).

Regarding claim6, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 5, wherein user input control includes at least one of a pause, a time shift, a data prioritization, altering of the flow of data from the sink, searching stored data (see column9 line 25-31).

Regarding claim7, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 1, wherein the flow of data to the sink is independent of the flow of data to the transform (see column9 line 23-32).

Regarding claim8, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 1, wherein a sink task includes at least one of receiving a data stream, outputting a data stream to a decoder (see figure9 element 803 and 921).

Regarding claim9, 41, Baron teaches a multimedia broadcast management system comprising: a central processing unit including; a source capable of receiving a multimedia broadcast, wherein the source is suitable for generating a record data stream representing the multimedia broadcast (see column7 lines 48-50); a transform connected to the source, wherein the transform is capable of conducting a transform task on the record data stream from the source, and wherein the source is capable of launching tasking of the transform(see column7 line48-51 and); a sink connected to the source and the transform, wherein the sink is capable of providing a playback data stream to an output device(see column7 line 48-52); and wherein the source manages the source, transform and sink, wherein the sink and the transform are capable of post interrupting the source(see column8 line 39-65) ; and a buffer connected to the transform and the sink, wherein the buffer is capable of storing data(see column8 52-54) but does not teach providing text library for searching stored data received from a signal. However, Corey et al (hereinafter Corey) teaches providing text library for searching stored data (see column7 line 40-45).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate text searching as in Corey in to Barons system because it would make searching more effective.

Regarding claim 10 and 11, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim 9, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of providing at least one of a preferred audio clip and a preferred video clip during a pause (see column 11 line 11-16).

Regarding claim 12, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim 9, wherein the source is capable of decoupling one media component contained in the record data stream from a second media component of the record data stream (see column 4 line 23-27).

Regarding claim 13, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim 12, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of providing at least one media component independently (see column 11 line 17-27).

Regarding claim 14, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim 12, wherein the multimedia broadcast system is capable of providing video components from at least two different multimedia broadcasts (see column 3 line 30-36).

Regarding claim 15, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim 9, wherein tasking by the transform includes performing at least one of

storing data on the buffer, retrieving data from the buffer, providing buffered data to the sink (see column8 line 39-65).

Regarding claim16, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim 9, wherein the sink is capable of accepting a user input control, wherein the user input control is utilized by the source to manage streaming data (column8 line 21-24).

Regarding claim17, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim16, wherein the user input control is at least one of inputting a pause command, a time shift, a data prioritization, altering the flow of data from the sink, placing a marker and searching stored data (column8 line 21-24).

Regarding claim18, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim16, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of scrolling through the recorded portion of the multimedia broadcast during recording (see column12 line22 –33).

Regarding claim20, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim9, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of controlling an external device connected to the system (see column11 line 50-54).

Regarding claim 21, Baron teaches a method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations, comprising: receiving a multimedia broadcast signal including at least two media component portions (see column 2 line 4-14); generating a record data stream representing the multimedia broadcast signal (see column 2 line 11-14); decoupling component media portions of the record data stream (see column 2 line 15-16); buffering the record data stream including decoupled component portions by the source (see column 2 line 15-17); sending the buffered record data stream to a transform (see column 7 line 58-59); managing a transform task from the sink, wherein managing the transform task includes launching the transform task (see column 9 line 23-32); conducting a transform task, on the source data stream received from the source (see column 9 line 23-32); managing a sink task from the sink, wherein managing the sink task includes launching the sink task; conducting a sink task, on the service data stream received from the transform; and providing a playback data stream to an output device (see figure 1 element 103) but does not teach providing text library for searching stored data received from a signal. However, Corey et al (hereinafter Corey) teaches providing text library for searching stored data (see column 7 line 40-45).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate text searching as in Corey in to Barons system because it would make searching more effective.

Regarding claim22, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 21, further comprising processing posted interrupts from at least one of the sink and the transform by the source (see column9 line 25-31).

Regarding claim23, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 21, wherein the multimedia component portions include at least one of a video signal, an audio signal, and a closed caption signal (see column2 line 15-16 and figure3 V and A).

Regarding claim24, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 21, wherein transform task includes at least one of storing data on the buffer, retrieving data from the buffer, providing stored data to the sink, and providing the source data stream contemporaneously to the sink (see column7 line 52-56).

Regarding claim25, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 21, further comprising accepting a user input control by the sink, wherein the accepted user input control is utilized by the sink to manage streaming data (see column9 line 23-32).

Regarding claim26, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim25, wherein the user input control includes at least one

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of a pause, a time shift, a data prioritization, altering of the flow of data from the sink, searching stored data (see column9 line 23-32).

Regarding claim27, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 21, wherein the flow of data to the sink is independent of the flow of data to the transform (see column9 line 23-32).

Regarding claim28, Baron teaches the method for managing multimedia broadcast presentations of claim 21, wherein a sink task includes at least one of receiving a data stream, outputting a data stream to a decoder (see figure 11 element 1115).

Regarding claim29, 42, Baron teaches a multimedia broadcast management system comprising: a central processing unit including: a source capable of receiving a multimedia broadcast, wherein the source is suitable for conducting a source task (see figure8 source); a transform connected to the source, wherein the transform is capable of tasking buffering of the source data stream from the source, and wherein the source is capable of launching tasking of the transform (see figure8 transforms); and a sink connected to the source and the transform, the sink is capable of providing a playback data stream to an output device(see figure8 sinks); and wherein the sink manages the source, transform and sink, wherein the source and the transform are capable of post interrupting the sink(see column9 line 25-31); and a buffer connected to the source and

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the transform, wherein the buffer is capable of storing data(see column7 lines58-61) but does not teach providing text library for searching stored data received from a signal. However, Corey et al (hereinafter Corey) teaches providing text library for searching stored data (see column7 line 40-45).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to incorporate text searching as in Corey in to Barons system because it would make searching more effective.

Regarding claim30, Baron teaches the media broadcast management system of claim 29, wherein tasking by the source includes performing at least one of generating a record data stream, decoupling component portions of the record data stream, buffering the record data stream, temporarily storing the record data stream, and sending the record data stream to the transform (see column7 line 58-61).

Regarding claim31, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim29, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of providing at least one of a preferred audio clip and a preferred video clip during a pause (see column11 line11-16).

Regarding claim32, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim31, wherein the multimedia broadcast system is capable of optioning a

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user with at least one alternative video clip and audio clip during a pause (see column11 line11-16).

Regarding claim33, Baron teaches the media broadcast management system of claim 29, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of providing at least one media component independently (see column11 line11-16).

Regarding claim34, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim29, wherein the multimedia broadcast system is capable of providing video components from at least two different multimedia broadcasts (see column3 line 30-37).

Regarding claim35, Baron teaches the media broadcast management system of claim 29, wherein tasking by the transform includes performing at least one of storing data on the buffer, retrieving data from the buffer, providing buffered data to the sink (see column9 line 25-31).

Regarding claim36, Baron teaches the media broadcast management system of claim 29, wherein the sink is capable of accepting a user input control, wherein the accepted user input control is utilized by the source to manage the source data stream (see figure 9 elements 917 and 903).

Regarding claim37, Baron teaches the media broadcast management system of claim36, wherein the user input control is at least one of inputting a pause command, a time shift, a data prioritization, altering the flow of data from the sink, placing a marker and searching stored data (column8 line 21-24).

Regarding claim38, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim36, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of scrolling through the recorded portion of the multimedia broadcast during recording (see column12 line 21-33).

Regarding claim40, Baron teaches the multimedia broadcast management system of claim29, wherein the multimedia broadcast management system is capable of controlling an external device connected to the system (see figure13 VCR).

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, absent unexpected results to the contrary.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

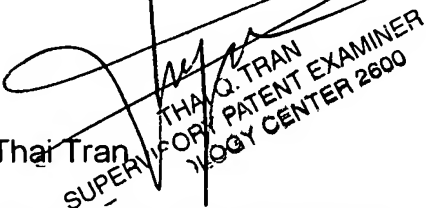
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Girumsew Wendmagegn whose telephone number is 571-270-1118. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00, M-F, alr Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tran Thai can be reached on (571) 272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


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